

THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PATENT APPLICATION EXAMINING OPERATIONS

Appl. No.

: 10/645,226

Confirmation No. 7137

Applicant

Steve Lin

Filed

: August 21, 2003

TC/A.U.

3727

Examiner

: Smalley, James N.

Docket No.

: DES: 1250.0030

Customer No.

: 00152

TRANSMITTAL OF APPEAL BRIEF

1600 ODS Tower 601 S.W. Second Avenue Portland, OR 97204 (503) 227-5631

May 23, 2005

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for filing in the captioned matter is Appellant's Brief in triplicate, together with the \$250 filing fee (small entity) required by 37 CFR 1.17(c). The Commissioner is authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 03-1550 for any deficiency or overpayment in fees, and a duplicate copy of this letter is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Chernoff, Vilhauer, McClung & Stenzel, LLP

Dennis E. Stenzel Reg. No. 28,763

Tel No.: (503) 227-5631

Appl. No. 10/645,226 Transmittal of Appeal Brief dated May 27, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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Dated: May ___, 2005

Dennis E. Stenzel

MAY 2 5 2005 IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PATENT APPLICATION EXAMINING OPERATIONS

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APPELLANT'S BRIEF

1600 ODS Tower 601 S.W. Second Avenue Portland, OR 97204 Tel. 503.227.5631

May 23, 2005

Mail Stop AF Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Real Party In Interest

The real party in interest is PML Microbiologicals, Inc., an Oregon corporation.

Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no related appeals or interferences.

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Status of Claims

Claims 1-6 and 8 are pending; claim 7 has been cancelled. A copy of the pending claims is set forth in Appendix A.

Status of Amendments

No amendment has been filed subsequent to the Final Rejection dated May 17, 2005.

Summary of Invention

The invention comprises a fluid-tight vial (FIGS. 1-3) comprising a substantially cylindrical container 10 with an open end having a circumferential flange 12 integral with the lip of the container (FIG. 3), with a screw thread 14 (FIG. 3) and a ratchet-toothed ring 16, both proximal to the open end of the container (FIGS. 1 and 3). The vial includes a cap 2 (FIGS. 2 and 4-10) adapted to engage the container's open end in fluid-tight fashion, the cap comprising a circumferential skirt 22 (FIG. 2), a hinge 32 (FIG. 5), a frangible strip 27 (FIGS. 5, 7 and 10) and a flip top 30 (FIGS. 5 and 7-8), wherein the inner portion of the cap's skirt 22 has a screw thread 24 capable of matingly engaging screw thread 14 of the open end of the container and a ratchet-toothed ring 26 (FIG. 9) capable of lockingly engaging the ratchet-toothed ring 16 of the open end of the container when the cap is threaded onto the container. In addition, flip top 2 is provided with an inner circumferential recess 36 (FIGS. 6-8) capable of non-threadedly engaging the circumferential flange 12 of the open end of the container so as to form a fluid-tight seal between recess 36 and flange 12. In addition, inner circumferential recess 36 has a radial tongue

portion 38 (FIGS. 6 -7 and 9) proximal to hinge 32 and capable of guiding circumferential recess 36 into alignment with circumferential flange 12.

Issue

The only issue presented for review is the propriety of the obviousness rejection of claims 1-6 and 8 as being unpatentable over Davis et al. U.S. Patent No. 3,991,904 (the '904 patent) in view of Ostrowsky U.S. Patent No. 4,487,324 (the '324 patent) and in view of Ferris U.S. Patent No. 5,101,870 (the '870 patent).

Grouping of Claims

Claims 1-6 stand or fall together. Dependent claim 8 should be treated separately.

ARGUMENT

Prior Art Relied Upon

The '904 Patent The '904 patent discloses a plastic container and closure assembly wherein the closure comprises a cap part 22, a tear-off or frangible strip 23 and an anchor band 24 which, when the frangible strip has been removed, is connected to the cap part by a hinge 25. The inside of cap part 22 has an annular bung 30 provided with a deep end 31 and a shallow end 32. The cap is secured to the container by an annular internal projection 37 on the skirt of the cap snapping over an annular outwardly projecting bead 3 on the container, as shown in FIG. 3. The Examiner points to that portion of FIG. 3 of the '904 patent shown in phantom above sealing ring 36 as showing a circumferential rim flange which, for purposes of argument,

is conceded. Apparently the Examiner contends that sealing ring 36 also comprises a second type of flange, namely, "an inner circumferential flange." Final Rejection, page 2, section 3, last sentence in second paragraph. But the '904 patent does not disclose an inner circumferential recess of cap part 22 that is capable of non-threadedly engaging the circumferential flange so as to form a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess, and the Examiner in fact points to nothing in '904 supplying this deficiency. Nor does the '904 patent disclose two ratchet-toothed rings, one on each of the container and the cap, that are capable of lockably engaging with each other; again, the Examiner points to nothing in '904 concerning this deficiency in its disclosure. Finally, the Examiner concedes that the '904 patent does not teach a threaded engagement between the cap and the container.

The '324 Patent The '324 patent discloses a tamper-evident dispensing closure device wherein the skirt 20 of the cap is provided with threads 28 adapted to be threadedly engaged with the threaded neck of container C. Ratchet teeth 29 are also provided on the inside of skirt 20 and are designed to cooperate with lugs 31 on the neck of the container C, so that once the closure device is secured the interlocking teeth make it impossible to unscrew the closure from the container. Column 2, lines 56-62. The '324 patent also discloses a snap-on connection of the cap to the container in FIG. 7. The Examiner contends that the '324 patent teaches the mechanical equivalence between (i) a snap-on connection such as shown in FIG. 7 of the '904 patent and (ii) the combination of a screw-on closure and two lockably engageable ratchet-toothed rings; appellant disagrees with this contention for the reasons set forth below under the section discussing obviousness.

The '870 Patent The '870 patent discloses a combination conforming funnel 14 and disposable fluid container 12 for containing and easily pouring fluids such as motor vehicle engine oil. Each of the embodiments shown in FIGS. 2 and 5-7 show containers having an integrally formed tubular neck 34 having a considerably reduced diameter relative to the container portion 20.

Obviousness of Claims 1-6

Claim 1 is the only independent claim in the application, with all of claims 2-6 ultimately depending therefrom. Thus, if claim 1 is not rendered obvious by the combination of references applied by the Examiner, neither are claims 2-6.

There are three limitations in claim 1 that appellant contends are not disclosed or suggested by the prior art relied upon for the final rejection: (1) a substantially cylindrical container; (2) the combination of screw threads in the cap and on the container and two ratchet-tooth rings in the cap and on the container; and (3) an inner circumferential recess in the flip-top portion of the cap that is capable of non-threadedly engaging a circumferential flange that is integral with the circumferential lip of the container so as to form a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess. Thus, if the combination of prior art references applied by the Examiner fails to disclose or suggest any one of these three limitations, the obviousness rejection must fail.

As to limitation (1) above, the Examiner relies upon FIG. 5 of the '870 patent.

However, the Examiner is respectfully submitted to have construed the teachings of '870 too broadly. FIG. 5 of '870 does not disclose a cylindrical container, but rather a partially cylindrical container having an integrally formed tubular neck 22a with a considerably reduced

not what is shown in FIG. 5 of the '870 patent.

diameter relative to the container portion 20a. Indeed, the entire thrust of '870 is the provision of a funnel for "easy pour" motor oil containers that are universally provided with integrally formed upright tubular necks that will fit into the oil filler tube of an automobile engine. Referring for example to FIG. 5 of '870, the spout 34a is molded to "closely conform" to the container neck 22a. Column 4, lines 5-10. *A fortiori* for the inverted funnel to closely fit over the container, the neck of the container must be of a substantially reduced diameter relative to that of the rest of the container. A fair reading of the claim 1 limitation of "a substantially cylindrical container" is submitted to be "substantially in the shape of a cylinder." See the attached excerpt from

As to limitation (2) above, the Examiner asserts that the '324 patent teaches that a snap-on connection such as shown in the '904 patent is mechanically equivalent to the combination of a pair of cooperating screw threads and two ratchet-toothed rings.

Webster's II New College Dictionary in Appendix B for the definition of a "cylinder." This is

Initially it is noted that the '324 patent does not even disclose two ratchet-toothed rings, but rather <u>one</u> ratchet-toothed ring in the cap portion that cooperates with <u>lugs</u> 31 on the neck of the container. See the '324 patent at column 2, lines 56-59.

As to supposed equivalents, '324 takes pains to <u>distinguish</u> the snap connection from a screw-on disclosure, stating of the snap-on connection, "This manner of securing the closure to a package facilitates close radial control over the radial orientation of the closure and orifice, more so than screw-on closures permit." Column 6, lines 34-37. Note that this statement makes no mention of ratchet-toothed rings. Note also that there is no statement in the '324 patent to the effect that the snap connection may be substituted for the <u>combination</u> of a threaded

connection and two ratchet-toothed rings. All '342 teaches regarding the combination of ratchet teeth 29/lugs 31 is that they are "suitable means" for adapting closure 10 "to be fixedly secured to the container so that it may not readily be removed therefrom." Column 2, lines 54-60.

Finally, appellant respectfully points out that the disclosure of the '324 patent should be taken as a whole. In doing so, it is seen that the snap-on connection shown in FIG. 7 of '324 (discussed in Column 6 at lines 19-37), also discloses as part of that connection a stud 144 which includes a retaining barb 145. See Column 5, lines 56-58. This barbed stud also amounts to a snap-on connection of the cap to the bottle. This "two-part" snap-on connection of '324 is not the same as the "one-part" snap-on connection of '904 and further weakens the supposed teaching of mechanical equivalence.

As to limitation (3) above concerning an inner circumferential recess in the fliptop that is capable of non-threadedly engaging the circumferential flange of the lip of the container to form a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess, the primary '904 reference does not disclose such a feature. Specifically, the Examiner points to the phantom portion of FIG. 3 of '904 as showing a circumferential flange of the container around the mouth or upper edge of the container. But it is apparent from FIG. 3 and the accompanying text pertaining thereto, that the circumferential recess in the cap is not capable of forming a fluid-tight seal between the flange and the recess. That this is so is supported by the discussion of FIG. 3 at Column 3, lines 23-35, and in particular the following: "Reference to FIG. 3 will show that the mouth or upper edge of the container really plays no part in the sealing effected by the closure."

Obviousness of Claim 8

Claim 8 is dependent from claim 1 and adds the limitation that the inner circumferential recess of the cap's flip-top has a radial tongue portion proximal to the hinge that is capable of guiding the inner circumferential recess into alignment with the circumferential flange of the container. Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over '904 in view of '324 and in view of '870. In response, appellant offers two arguments why this rejection is not well-founded.

First, for the reasons stated above in connection with the discussion of claims 1-6, claim 1 is not obvious in view of the combination of the three references noted. Because claim 8 depends from claim 1 and so contains the same limitations as does claim 1, claim 8 is likewise not obvious in view of the cited references.

Second, a careful reading of '904 reveals that the Examiner's reliance upon '904 as supposedly teaching the aforementioned limitation of claim 8 is not supported.

Specifically, '904 does not teach a radial tongue, but rather an <u>annular bung</u> 30. See FIG. 2 and Column 2, lines 61-66. "Annular" means "shaped like or forming a ring." See the excerpt from *Webster's II New College Dictionary* in Appendix B. Appellant's radial tongue portion 38 is not shaped like a ring. See appellant's FIGS. 6 and 9. Without more, '904 does not teach or suggest the "radial tongue portion" limitation of claim 8.

Moreover, the entire thrust of the '904 patent is that the leakage problem occurring with the prior art captive cap closure device of U.S. Patent No. 3,441,161 was overcome by doing away entirely with a shallow annular bung and a prong-like tongue or projection and replacing the same with a deeper annular bung shaped with the sloping profile

seen in FIG. 2 of the '904 patent. See Column 1, lines 15-21 and Column 2, lines 6-10 and 22-26 and compare FIG. 1 of U.S. Patent No. 3,441,161 (Appendix C).

Finally, the only way that one skilled in the art could achieve appellant's radial tongue portion from the annular bung of the '904 patent would be to remove all of the annular bung except for a small radial portion thereof. But this would destroy the very improvement in design (the removal of the prong-like projection and the deepened and reshaped annular bung) that is the subject of the '904 patent, which presumably would lead to the leakage problem of the prior art design. It is well-settled that if a proposed modification would render the prior art invention being modified unsatisfactory for its intended purpose, then there is no suggestion or motivation to make the proposed modification. *In re Gordon*, 221 USPQ 1125 (Fed Cir 1984). Here, the deepened and reshaped annular bung of the '904 invention is to remedy the leakage problems of the prior art device. But the modification of the '904 annular bung to achieve a radial tongue portion apparently proposed by the Examiner would eliminate the advantages achieved by '904's deepened and reshaped annular bung, thereby rendering it unsatisfactory for its intended purpose.

Conclusion

For the reasons stated, the final rejection of claims 1-6 and 8 should be reversed and those claims should all be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,

Dennis E. Stenzel Reg. No. 28,763

Tel No.: (503) 227-5631

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

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Dated: May 27, 2005

Dennis E. Stenzel

APPENDIX A

- 1. A fluid-tight vial comprising:
- (a) a substantially cylindrical container with an open end having a circumferential lip, a circumferential flange integral with said circumferential lip, a screw thread and a ratchet-toothed ring proximal to said open end; and
- (b) a cap adapted to engage said container's open end in fluid-tight fashion, said cap comprising a circumferential skirt, a hinge, a frangible strip and a flip-top, wherein the inner portion of said skirt has a screw thread capable of matingly engaging said screw thread of said open end of said container and a ratchet-toothed ring capable of lockingly engaging said ratchettoothed ring of said open end of said container when said cap is threaded onto said container

wherein said flip-top has an inner circumferential recess capable of non-threadedly engaging said circumferential flange to form a fluid-tight seal between said flange and said recess.

- 2. The vial of claim 1 wherein said screw thread of said container is located below said circumferential lip and said ratchet-toothed ring of said container is located beneath said screw thread of said container.
- 3. The vial of claim 2 wherein said ratchet-toothed ring of said cap is located beneath said screw thread of said cap.
- 4. The vial of claim 1 wherein said frangible strip is located between said skirt and said flip-top.
- 5. The vial of claim 4 wherein said frangible strip has a pull tab for peeling it away from said cap.

APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

- 6. The vial of claim 5 wherein said flip-top is attached to said skirt by said hinge and is openable after said frangible strip is removed.
- 8. The vial of claim 1 wherein said inner circumferential recess of said flip-top has a radial tongue portion proximal to said hinge capable of guiding said inner circumferential recess into alignment with said circumferential flange of said container.

Best Available Copy

Webster's II

New College Dictionary

(1995).



Houghton Mifflin Company

Boston • New York

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state or country. 3. To add or attach, as an attribute, condition, or con-(an'eks', iks). 1. a. A structure added on to a larger one. b. An auxiliary structure situated near a main one. 2. An addition to a record or document. —an'nex-a'tion (an'ik-sa'shən) n.
—an'nex-a'tion-al adj. —an'nex-a'tion-ism n. —an'nex.a/tion.ist n.

an·nexe (an'iks') n. Chiefly Brit. var. of Annex. An·nie Oak·ley (an'ē ōk'lē) n. [After Annie Oakley (1860–1926).] Slang. A complimentary admission ticket.

A word history: Annie Oakley was a sharpshooter with Buffalo Bill's show, The Wild West, who sometimes used playing cards as tar-

gets. Free passes that were punched to prevent their being sold were thought to resemble Annie Oakley's handiwork.

an•ni•hi•late (o-m'o-lat') v. •lat•ed, -lat•ing, -lates. [LLat. an-nihilate, annihilat-: Lat. ad-, to + Lat. nihil, nothing.] -vt. 1. To destroy all traces of : OBLITERATE. 2. To nullify or render void : ABOL-ISH. 3. Informal. To overwhelm or vanquish completely. -vi. Physics. To participate in annihilation, as do an electron and a positron. -an·ni'hi·la·bil'i·ty (-la-bil'i-te) n. -an·ni'hi·la·ble (-la-bal) adj. -an·ni'hi·la'tor n.
an·ni·hi·la·tion (a-ni'a-la'shan) n. 1. The act or process of anni-

hilating. 2. A condition of utter destruction. 3. Physics. The phenomenon in which a particle and an antiparticle, as an electron and a positron, disappear with a resultant release of energy approx. equiva-lent to the sum of their masses.

an·ni·ver·sa·ry (an' a-vūr' sa·rē) n., pl. -ries. [ME anniversarie < Med. Lat. anniversarium < Lat. anniversarius, returning yearly : annus, year + versus, p.part, of vertere, to turn.] 1. The annual recurrence of the date of an earlier event. 2. A commemorative celebration on the date of an anniversary.

an·no Dom·i·ni (ăn'ō dom'a-nī', dom'a-nē) adv. [Lat., in the year of the Lord.] In a specified year of the Christian era. - Used chief-

ly in the abbreviated form < A.D. 495> an·no·tate (ăn'ō-tāt') v. -tat·ed, -tat·ing, -tates. [Lat. annotare, annotat, to note down: ad, to + notare, to write < nota, note.]
-vt. To furnish (a literary work) with critical commentary or ex-

planatory notes: GLOSS. -vi. To gloss a text. an·no·ta·tion (ăn'ō-tā'shən) n. 1. The act or process of annotat-

ing. 2. A critical or explanatory note: COMMENTARY.
an-nounce (2-nouns). vt. -nounced, -nounc-ing, -nounc-es. [ME announcen < OFr. anoncier < Lat. annuntiare: ad., to + nuntiare, to report < nuntius, messenger.] 1. To bring to public notice officially or formally <announce a marriage> 2. To proclaim the presence or arrival of <announce a guest> 3. To make aware or conscious of through the senses. <Smells of cooking announced dinner. > 4. To serve as an announcer.

an nounce ment (a-nouns' mant) n. 1. The act of announcing. 2. Something that is announced. 3. A public statement or notice. an•nounc•er (2-noun's2r) n. 1. One that announces. 2. A radio or

television performer who provides program continuity and delivers commercial announcements.

an•noy (ə·noi') v. -noyed, -noy•ing, -noys. [ME anoien < OFr. anoier < LLat. inodiare, to make odious < Lat. in odio, odious : in, in + odium, hatred.] -vt. 1. To bother or irritate. 2. To disturb by repeated attacks: HARASS. - vi. To behave in an annoying way.

* syns: Annoy, Aggravate, Bother, Bug, Chap, Disturb, Exas-Perate, Fret, Gall, Get, Irr, Irritate, Nettle, Peeve, Provoke, Ruf-fle, Vex v. core meaning: to trouble (another) by repeated vexations <Their constant bickering annoys me.>
an·noy·ance (a-noi/ans) n. 1. Something that annoys : NUISANCE.

2. The act of annoying 3. Irritation: vexation. an•noy•ing (a-noi ing) adj. Causing annoyance: BOTHERSOME <an

an-moy-ing (3-not ing) aa). Lausing annoyance: Bothersome <an annoyang tickle in my throat > -an-noy ing-ly adv.
an-nu-al (an yoo-al) adj. [ME annuel < OPt < LLat. annualis < Lat.
annus, year.] 1. Recurring, done, or performed every year: YEARLY <an annual checkup > 2. Determined by a year's time <annual precipitation > 3. Bot. Living and growing for only one year or season. -n. 1.
A paradical published worky ? A place those life avoids is cannulated. A periodical published yearly, 2. A plant whose life cycle is completed in one year or season. —an'nual-ly adv. annual ring n. One of the concentric layers of wood, esp. in a tree

trunk, indicating a year's growth in temperate climates and seasonal growth in regions of wet and dry seasons.



annual ring Off-center annual rings with faster growth at left

an.nu.i.tant (2-noo'I-tant, 2-nyoo'-) n. One who is entitled to re-

an·nu·i·ty (a-noo' i-te, -nyoo'-) n., pl. -ties. [ME annuite < ANFr. A Med. Lat. annuitas < Lat. annuius, yearly < annus, year.] 1. a. The annual payment of an allowance or income. b. The right to receive or the obligation to make this payment. 2. An investment on which a person receives fixed payments for a lifetime or a specified number of

An·nul (3-nul') vt. -nulled, -nul-ling, -nuls. [ME annuller < OFr. annuller < LLat. annullare: Lat. ad-, to + Lat. nullus, none.] 1. To make or declare void or invalid, as a marriage or a law: NULLIFY: 2. To obliterate the existence or effect of.

an·nu·lar (ăn' yə-lər) adj. [OFr. annulaire < Lat. anularis < anulus,

ring.] Shaped like or forming a ring.

annular eclipse n. A solar eclipse in which the moon covers all.

but a bright ring around the circumference of the sun.

annular ligament n. A ligament or fibrous band that rings the ankle or wrist joint.

an·nu·late (ăn'yə-lit, -lāt') also an·nu·lat·ed (-lā'tid) adj. [Lat. anulatus < anulus, ring.] Having, made up of, or formed by rings or

an.nu.la.tion (ăn'va-la'shan) n. 1. The act or process of forming rings. 2. A ringlike segment or structure.

an-nu-let (an'ya-lit) n. [Lat. anulus, ring + -ET.] A ringlike molding

an-nu-let (an'yo-lit) n. [Lat. anulus, ring + -er.] A ringlike molding around the capital of a pillar.

an-nu-li (ăn'yo-li') n. var. pl. of ANNULUS.

an-nu-liment (-null'mant) n. 1. The act of annulling. 2. The retrospective and prospective invalidation of a marriage, as for nonconsummation, effected by means of a declaration stating that the

an·nu·lus (ān'yə-ləs) n., pl. -lus·es or -li (-li') [Lat. anulus, ring]
1. A ringlike figure, part, structure, or marking. 2. Math. The figure bounded by and containing the area between two concentric circles.
an·nun·ci·ate (ɔ-nūn'sē-āt') vt. -at·ed, -at·ing, -ates. [Lat. annuntiare. — see ANNOUNCE.] To announce or proclaim, esp. formal-

ly or officially. an-nun-ci-a-tion (a-nun'se-a'shan) n. 1. The act of announcing. 2. An announcement. 3. Annunciation. a. The angel Gabriel's announcement of the Incarnation. b. The festival, on Mar. 25, celebrating of this event.

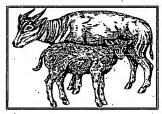
Annunciation lily n. The Madonna lily.

an·nun·ci·a·tor (a-nun/sē-a'tər) n. 1. One that announces. 2. An electrical signaling device used in hotels or offices to indicate the source of calls on a switchboard.

source of caus on a swirenboard.

an·nus mi·rab·i·lis (ān'as mi-rāb'a-līs) n. [NLat., wondrous year.] An extraordinary year <"Hungary's blood bath was the saddest event in that annus mirabilis" —C.L. Sulzberger>
a·no·a (a·nō'a) n. [Native word in Celebes.] A buffalo, Anoa depres-

sicornis of Celebes and the Philippines, with short, pointed horns.



anoa

an.ode (ăn'od') n. [Gk. anodos, a way up: ana., up + hodos, way.]

1. A positively charged electrode, as of an electrolytic cell, storage bat-

1. A positively charged electrode, as of an electrolytic cell, storage battery, or electron tube. 2. The negatively charged terminal of a primary cell or of a storage battery that is supplying current.

anode mud n. The residue of electrolytic refining, esp. of copper, high in concentrations of inert metals such as platinum or gold.

anodize (ān'ə-diz') vt. -dized, -diz-ing, -diz-es. [Anod(E) + -izE.] To coat (a metallic surface) electrolytically with a protective oxide. —an'o-di-za'tion n.

anodyne (ān'ə-din') adi. [Lat. anodynus < Gk. anōdunos, free from pain: an., without + odunē, pain.] 1. Capable of relieving pain.

2. Serving to soothe or relax <anodyne hobbies> 3. Watered-down insipid. —n. 1. A medicine that relieves pain. 2. A soothing or cominspid. —n. 1. A medicine that relieves pain. 2. A soothing or cominspid. -n. 1. A medicine that relieves pain. 2. A soothing or comforting agent.

a.noint (a-noint') vt. a.noint.ed, a.noint.ing, a.noints. IME enointen < OFr. enoindre < Lat. inunguere : in-, on + ungere, to smear.] 1. To apply oil or ointment to. 2. To place oil on as an indication of sanctification or consecration in a religious ceremony. anointing of the sick n. Rom. Cath. Ch. The sacrament of

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cy·clase (sī'klās', ·klāz') n. An enzyme that acts as a catalyst in the

cyclization of a compound.

cy-cle (si'kəl) n. [Fr. < LLat. cyclus < Gk. kuklos, circle.] 1. A time cyclization or a compound.

cycle (si'ks) n. [Fr < LLat. cyclus < Gk. kuklos, circle.] 1. A time interval in which a characteristic, esp. a regularly repeated event or sequence of events occurs 2. a. A single complete execution of a periodically repeated phenomenon. b. A periodically repeated sequence of events. 3. The orbit of a celestial body. 4. A long period of time: AGE. 5. a. The aggregate of traditional poems or stories organized around a central theme or hero <th>che Arthurian cycle> b. A series of poems or songs on the same theme < Mahler's song cycle> 6. A motorcycle or bicycle. 7. Bot. A circular arrangement of flower parts, as petals or sepals. —v. -cled, -cling, -cles. —v. 1. To occur in or pass through a cycle. 2. To move in or as if in a circle. 3. To ride a bicycle or motorcycle. —v. To use or employ in a cycle. —cycler n. cy-clic (si'klik, sik'lik) also cy-cli-cal (si'kli-kal, sik'li-kal) adj. 1. a. Of, pertaining to, or marked by cycles. b. Moving or recurring in cycles. 2. Chem. Of or relating to compounds with atoms arranged in a ring or closed-chain structure. 3. Bot. a. Having parts arranged in a whorl. b. Forming a whorl. —cy'cli-cal-ly adv. cyclic nucleotide that acts as a hormonal mediator on the cellular level in the control of various metabolic processes.

on the cellular level in the control of various metabolic processes.

cyclic GMP n. A cyclic nucleotide of guanosine believed to act as an antagonist to cyclic AMP in cellular processes.

cy-clist (si'klist) n. One who rides or races a two-wheeled vehicle,

as a bicycle or motorcycle

cy-cli-za-tion (si'kli-zā'shən, sik'li-) n. Formation of rings in a

cyclo- or cycl- pref. [< Gk. kuklos, circle.] 1. Circle : cycle <cyclorama> 2. A cyclic compound <cyclohexane> clorama> 2. A cyclic compound <cyclohexane> cyclo-al-kane (si'klō-al'kān) n. An alicyclic hydrocarbon with a

saturated ring.

saturated ring.

cy-clo-hex-ane (sī'klō-hčk/sān') n. A highly flammable, colorless, mobile liquid, C₆H₁₂, obtained from petroleum and benzene and
used in making nylon and as a solvent, paint and varnish remover.

cy-clo-hex-i-mide (sī'klō-hčk'sa-mid') -mid) n. A compound,
C₁₅H₂₃NO₄, used as an agricultural fungicide.

cy-cloid (sī'kloid') adī. [Fr. cycloide < Gk. kukloeidēs, circular:
kuklos, circle + eidēs, oid.] 1. Resembling a circle. 2. Zool. Thin,
rounded, and smooth-edged. — Used of fish scales. 3. Psychiat. Designating a person afflicted with cyclothymia. —n. Math. The curve
traced by a point on the circumference of a circle rolling on a straight
line. —cy-cloi'dal (-kloid'l) adī.

cy-clom-e-ter (sī-klom'1-tər) n. 1. An instrument for recording the

line. — cy·cloi'dal ('kloid'l) adj.

cy·clom·e·ter (si·klóm'I-tar) n. 1. An instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel so as to indicate distance traveled. 2. An instrument for measuring circular arcs. — cy·clo-met'ric ('klo-met'rik) adj. — cy·clom'e-try n.

cy·clone (si'klôn') n. [Poss. < Gk. kuklôma, coil < kuklos, circle.]

1. Meteorol. An atmospheric distrubance marked by masses of air rapidly circulating clockwise in the southern and counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere about a low-pressure center, usu. accompanied by stormy, often destructive weather. 2. A violent, rotating windstorm. 3. A device using centrifugal force to separate materials. — cy-clon'ic ('klôn'Ik), cy·clon'i-cal adj.

cyclone cellar n. An underground shelter in or adjacent to a house, used for protection from cyclones or tormadoes.

cyclone cellar n. An underground shelter in or adjacent to a house, used for protection from cyclones or tornadoes.

cy-clo-pae-di-a (si'kla-pē'dē-a) n. var. of Cyclopedia.

cy-clo-pa-af-fin (si'kla-pē'an, si-kld'pē) adj. 1. often Cyclopean.

Relating to or like the Cyclopes. 2. Relating to or designating a primitive masonry style using massive, irregularly shaped stones.

cy-clo-pe-di-a also cy-clo-pae-di-a (si'kla-pē'dē-a) n. [Short for ENCYCLOPEDIA.] An encyclopedia. — cy'clo-pe'dic (dik) adj.

-cy'clo-pe'disa' (dist) n.

-cy'clo-pe'dist (-dist) n. cy-clo-pen-tane (si'kla-pen'tan', sik'la-) n. A colorless flammable liquid, C5H10, derived from petroleum and used as a solvent and

ble liquid, C₅H₁₀, derived from petroleum and used as a solvent and motor fuel.

Cy·clo·pes (si·klō'pēz) n. pl. of CYCLOPS.

Cy·clo·ple·gia (si'klə·plē'jə) n. Loss of visual accommodation due to paralysis of the ciliary muscles of the eye.

Cy·clo·pro·pane (sī'klə·prō'pān') n. A highly flammable, explosive, colorless gas, C₃H₆, used as an anesthetic.

Cy·clops (sī'kləōy') n. pl. Cy·clo·pes (sī'klō'pēz) [Lat. < Gk. kuklōps : kuklos, circle + ōps, eye.] Gk. Myth. 1. Any of the three one-eyed Titans who forged thunderbolts for Zeus. 2. Any of a race of one-eved eiants. reputedly descended from these Titans, living on the one-eyed giants, reputedly descended from these Titans, living on the

1. A large composite picture placed on the interior walls of a cylindrical room so as to appear in natural perspective to a spectator standing in the center. 2. A large usu. concave curtain or wall placed or hung at the rear of a stage. —cy'clo-ram'ic adj.

cy-clo-ser-ine (si'klo-ser'en') n. An antibiotic produced by a species of Servicious and used in the rear of a stage.

cies of Streptomyces, and used in the treatment of tuberculosis and

cyvelo-sis (si-kló-sis) n., pl. -ses (-sēz) [NLat. < Gk. kuklōsis, a surrounding < kukloun, to surround < kuklos, circle.] The streaming circulatory motion of protoplasm within a cell.

cy·clo·spor·ine (sī'klə·spor'ēn, -īn, -spor'-) also cy·clo·spor·

in (-in) n. An immunosuppressive drug obtained from certain in (-in) n. An immunosuppressive unit obtained aroun terrain and fung, used mainly to prevent the rejection of transplanted organic cy-clo-stome (si'kla-stom') n. [NLat: Cyclostom: and cyclomata, class names: cyclo-t Gk. stoma, mouth.] A primitive celling in the control of the control of the control of the cyclostom and control of the cyclostom and control of the cyclostom and mata, class names: CYCLO- T G. Stonia, mountin a primitive cellic vertebrate of the class Agnatha, as a lamprey, lacking jawsiang the teeth and having a circular, sucking mouth. — cy-clos/termate/si-klos/ta-mat/), cy/clo-stom/a-tous (si/klo-stom/a-tosiang)

ma-) adj.
cy-clo-thyme (si'kla-thim') n. One with a cyclothymic nersing

cy.clo.thy.mi.a (si'klə.thi'mē.ə) n. An affectivendiaoder characterized by alternating periods of elation and depression are clo.thy'mic (mik) adj. & n.

characterized by alternating periods of elation and depression of the clo-thy/mic (mik) adj. & n.

cy-clo-tron (si'kla-tron') n. A circular accelerator capable of generating particle energies between a few million and several tens of millions of electron volts, in which charged particles generated the central source are accelerated spirally outward in a plane activate agles to a fixed magnetic field by an alternating electric field of the cy-der (si'dar) n. Chiefly Brit. var. of CIDER.

cy-e-sis (si-t'sis) n., pl. -ses (-sez') [NLat. < Gk. kuésis < 1907]

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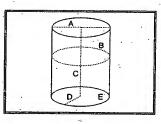
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cy-e-sis (si-t 3. Engineer. a. The chamber in which a piston of a reciprocating engine moves. b. The chamber of a pump from which fluid is expelled by a piston. 4. The rotating chamber of a revolver that holds the carrifges. 5. Any of the rotating cylinders in a printing press that carry the proof or the curved printing plate or receive the ink or impression. 6. A cylindrical cally or stone object with an energy defense or consideration. lindrical clay or stone object with an engraved design or cuneiform



ylinder diameter, cylinder B. circumference, C. altitude. D. radius,

E. base

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cylinder head n. The closed, often detachable end of a cylinder or cylinders in an internal-combustion engine.

cy-lin-drical (sa-lin'dri-kal) also cy-lin-dric (-drik) adj. L. Having the shape or properties of a cylinder. 2. Of or relating to a cylinder. 3. Of or relating to the coordinate system or to any of three coordinates in it, formed by two polar coordinates in a plane and a rectangular coordinate measured perpendicularly from the plane—cy-lin'dri-call'i+ty (-kal'/t-te) n.—cy-lin'dri-call'y adv. cyl-in-droid (sil'an-droid') n. A cylindrical surface or solid all of whose sections perpendicular to the elements are elliptical.—adi, Resembling a cylinder.

sembling a cylinder.

cy-ma (si'mə) n. [Gk. kuma < kuein, to swell.] A molding for a comnice, with a partly concave and partly convex curve in profile, used esp. in classical architecture.

cy-ma-tium (sī-mā' shəm, -shē-əm) n., pl. -tia (-shə, -shē-ə) [Lat. < Gk. kumation, dim. of kuma, cyma.] 1. A cyma. 2. The topmost molding of a classical comice.

cym-bal (sim'bal) n. [ME < OFr. cymbale < Lat. cymbalum < Gk.
kumbalon < kumbë, bowl.] 1. One of a pair of concave brass plate
struck together as percussion instruments. 2. A single brass plate,
sounded by hitting with a drumstick and often part of a set of drums.
— cym'bal-eer' (sim'ba-lir'), cym'bal-er, cym'bal-ist n.
cym-bid-i-um (sim-bid'e-am) n. [NLat. Cymbidium, genus name
< Lat. cymba, boat < Gk. kumbë.] An orchid of the genus Cymbidium, with showy flowers often used for decoration.
cyme (sim) n. [NLat. cyma < Lat., young cabbage sprout < Gk. kuma.
cyma, sprout.] Bot. An often flat-topped flower cluster blooming from
the center toward the edges, whose main axis is always terminated by
a flower. — cy-mif'er-ous (si-mif'ar-ss) adi. cym.bal (sim'bal) n. [ME < OFr. cymbale < Lat. cymbalum < Gk.

a flower. -cy·mif'er·ous (sī·mif'er-əs) adj. cy·mene (sī'mēn') n. [Fr. cymėne < Gk. kuminon, cumin, of Sc

ā pay ar care a father e pet e be hw which i pi o pot o toe o paw, for oi noise oo took

mitic orig.] Chem. Any of three colo from, C₁₀H₁₄, obtained chiefly from the from and used to make synthetic res myme and used to make synthetic res ym-ling (sim'ling) also cym-lin (a geenish-white, round, flat squash w h-moogene (si'm-jen') n. [CYM[EN cymogenes in a lear in least too from fraction of petroleum, chiefly but dy-moid (si'moid') adi. Resembling cymo-phane (si'mo-fan') n. [Fr. : phane, phane.] A chrysoberyl with a : cy-mose (si'mōs') also cy-mous (-

Relating to or resembling a cyme. 2. Bea inse'ly adv.

Cym-ric (klm'rik, sim'-) adj. Of or r Rythonic. 2. Welsh 2.

Bythonic. 2. Welsh 2.

Cym-ry (kim/rē, sim') n. [Weish.] Ti
ro which the Weish, the Cornish, and t
reyn-ic (sin'ik) n. [Lat. cynicus. Cynic
prob. ult. < kuôn, dog.] 1. Cynic. A
philosophical sect who believed virtue tc
of self-control to be the only way of ach
lieves all people are motivated by selfish
relating to the Cynics or their doctrines

cyn-i-cal (sin'i-kai) adj. 1. Scornful of
vers 2. Contemptuously and bitterly mo

-cvn'i-cal-ness n. -cyn'i·cal·ness n.

* syns: CYNICAL, IRONIC, SARDONI marked by or showing contemptuous mo

cyn-i-cism (sīn'I-sīz'əm) n. 1. A cynic cynical act or comment. 3. Cynicism. the Cynics.

cy·no·sure (si'nə-shoor', sin'ə-) n. [i cynno-sure (si'na-snoor, sm'a-) n. ii suins the guiding star Polaris) < Lat. cync sui, Ursa Minor: kuôn, dog + oura, tai md admiration. — cy'no-sur'al adj. A word history: A cynosure attract

on. The word cynosure is derived f Greek name for the constellation now k cient times this constellation was always em latitudes above 18°. It was used in nat near the north celestial pole. Cynosure v English as the name of the same constell unatively to mean a guide or center of att cy-pher (sī'far) n. e) v. var. of CIPHER. cy-press (sī'prəs) n. [ME cipres < OFr. < parissos.] 1. a. An evergreen tree of the g-warm climates and bearing small, comprerelated tree, as the bald cypress. 2. The trees. 3. Cypress branches used as a symb cypress spurge n. A Eurasian plant, I densely crowded, narrow leaves and yellor cypress vine n. A tropical American with final distillations. with finely divided compound leaves and with theiry divided compound leaves and Cypri-an (sip'rē-an) adj. 1. Of or relathir customs, or their language. 2. a. Chathe ancient worship of Aphrodite on Cyp Cypriot. 2. Obs. A wanton person, esp. a 1 Cypri-nid (sip'rə-nid) n. [Nlat. Cyprin. aus, genus name < Lat. Cyprinus, carp < merous often small freshwater fishes a hus, genus name < Lat. cyprinus, carp < merous often small freshwater fishes o including the minnows, carps, and shiners cy.prin.o.dont (si-prin'o-dont', -pri'n (< Gk. kuprinos) + -ODONT.] Any of variou of the family Cyprinodontidae, including the and many spaces copular in home aguarius and many species popular in home aquariu species popular in home aquariu spp-ri-noid (sip'ra-noid', si-pri'-) adi. [der name < Cyprinus, genus name. — see C: resembling a carp or related fish. — cyp'r resembling a carp or related fish. — cyp'r Cyp·ri•ot (sip'rē•at, -ôt') also Cyp•ri•o (cyp•ri•ot (sip'rē•at, -ôt') also Cyp•ri•ot (cyp·ri•ot (sip'rē•at, -ôt') also Cyp•ri•ot (cyp·ri•ot (sip'rē•at) n. [A native or nacient Greek dialect of Cyprus. — adi. 1. (Of or relating to the Cypriot language. cyp•ri•pe•di•um (sip'rī•pē'dē•am) n. [N name: Gk. Kupris. Aphrodite (< Kupros. (Kupris Aphrodite) (cyp•ri•pe•di•um) (siprote'pr•oin') n. [Prob. Kupris < Kupros. Cyprus) + (Testos) Teron

Rupris < Kupros, Cyprus) + (Testos) Teron Secretion of androgens.

cyp.sc-la (sip'sə-la) n. pl. -lae (-lē') [NLivessel.] An achene that does not separate from the sparate of cyp.sc-la-ic (sir's-nā'ik, sīr') adj. 1. Of o Cyrene. 2. Of or relating to a philosophy em

boot ou out th thin th this não abuse zh vision ə about, item,